

SPORTS

SOVIET CYCLISTS' RECORD SPEED

Having won two gold, one silver and two bronze medals at the world championships in Zurich, the Soviet cyclists continue their successful performance on the road.

The USSR national has won the 100 km road race in the vicinity of the Swiss town Altdorf with a speed that proved record for world championships—50.335 km/h.

The Olympic champion, Yuri Kashtin, along with the silver medalist of the Paris Race, Oleg Chirida and Sergei Navolokin.

With 20, and Alexander Zinov, 19, all from different cities of the USSR, rode it under 2 hours — 1 hr 59 min 12 sec. Second place, as in 1982, was taken by Switzerland with 2:00.53, and the third by the Norwegians who surprised with 2:01.29.

At the world championship last year the Soviet team was third and included Kashtin and Chirida. This time the coaches found an optimum team composition counting on the Olympic-10 champion Kashtin and the youthfulness of his teammates.

KASPAROV SCORES 6.5 OUT OF SEVEN

A whole series of international chess contests are going on, with the tone still being set by the Soviet masters and grandmasters. The USSR national team is confidently in the lead in the world championship for junior chess teams in Chigorin with 25 points after eight rounds. The closest rivals of the Soviet players are China and Iceland with 20.5 points each. In the latest match, the USSR team beat France 4-0. There are three rounds left before the end of the championship.

In Moscow, the first world chess championship has started on girls under 20. Student Elena Khavrona of Moscow made a spectacular debut by winning the first two games. The 17 round championship is contested by girls from 14 countries. At the major international tournament in the Yugoslav town of Niksic, the Soviet grandmaster, Gari Kasparov, continues his successful performance. In the seventh round he won 5.5 games. He beat Ljubo-

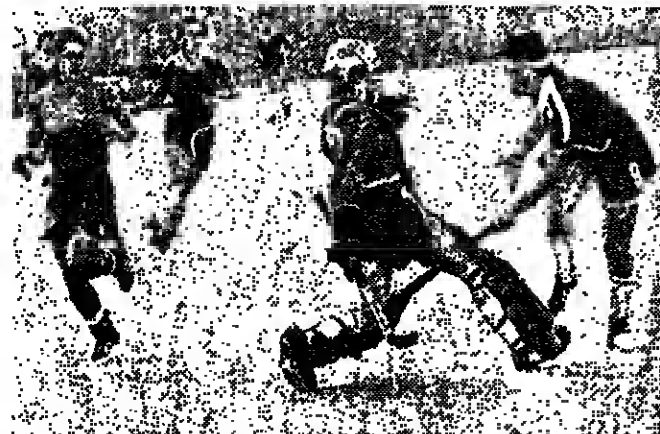
mir Ljubicic and Brzdar Ivancic, both of Yugoslavia, and Bent Larsen of Denmark. With 6.5 points, he is 2.5 points ahead of Tony Miles of Britain. The second half of this major international event, which stands in the 14th category according to the FIDE classification begins with the eighth round.

Soviet players Andrei Sokolov, who is a world champion among juniors, and Nino Gurisli, who took part in the matches between the contenders for the world championship, are leading at the traditional memorial tournament in honor of the Russian chess player, Mikhail Chigorin in Sochi. After ten rounds, they have 5.5 and 3.5 points respectively. The recent leader in the men's championship, Boris Ivkov of Yugoslavia, lost games to two boys — grandmasters Yegorov, Sevshnikov and Alexander Panchenko. The championship will run for another four rounds.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer



Romania and the GDR rugby footballers met in a game won by Romania 58-0. The game was part of the Druzhba (Friendship) traditional international contest held in Moscow for players under 18 from socialist countries. The champions team will become known on September 3.



The USSR championship in women's field hockey goes on.

In the photo: Moscow SKIP met Moscow Region Spartak to draw 2-2. Photo by Sergei Prutkin

Moscow Spartak and Kiev Dynamo drew 0-0 in the USSR soccer championship led by Dnepropetrovsk Desna with 39 points after 20 games. In the latest round Desna beat Minsk Dynamo 2-1.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP AHEAD FOR VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

The USSR national volleyball players have once again proved that they deserve their high reputation after a convincing and vivid victory in the 6th Vladimir Savvin International Memorial. They won six games out of six against the teams of the USA, Czechoslovakia, Japan and Poland, the elite of world volleyball.

They played their best game on the concluding day beating the Poles 3-1. The Polish team was excellent, led by senior coach Hubert Wagner and the experienced captain and champion of the 1976 Olympic Games, Wlodzislaw. But they were playing against world, Olympic and European champions who have virtually known no defeat on the world arena for over six years.

That was the match win on and for the Soviet national in the tournament commemorating the outstanding sportsman and organizer at Soviet volleyball. The captain, Vyacheslav Zaitsev, was the heart of his team and was named best player of the tournament. Other top players were Dmytr Dvorkin from the USA, and Tomasz Wuytowicz, Poland.

Vyacheslav Zaitsev, senior coach at USSR-1 summed up the results of the Odessa tour-

nament noting this year's memorial was most representative of all, as exemplified by the participation of those Olympic champions—USSR, Japan and Poland.

Our success, he said, is regarded by us as an important step before the European championship due in the GDR in September.

Commenting on other participants, he said, the USA's success is quite logical being a result of thorough coaching and selection, as well as the growth of volleyball as a popular sport in that country.

OF INTEREST

Blind sailor arrives on time

42-year-old Heak Dekker has arrived in Honolulu, Hawaii, on schedule having become the first blind sailor to cover 3,000 km from San Francisco single-handedly in a yacht.

It took him about one month to his "Dark Star" vessel equipped with a special compass and a sound-based navigation system.

3 more stages for world autorace

Another stage of the world championship in Formula One cars, this time at Zandvoort, Holland, has made the struggle to gain leading positions even acuter.

Experts had no doubt about the successful performance of the championship's leader Alan Prost driving a turboengine Renault. Brazilian Nelson Piquet led from the beginning to a Brabham BMW. Prost followed him. Frenchman Rene Arnoux's Ferrari was ten seconds behind them.

Prost tried to overtake Piquet during the 41st lap on a muddy lane. This happened at the end of a straight course when the racers braked hard preparing for the bend. Prost's car bumped against Piquet's and the Brabham hit the rubber tire wall. The driver was safe but quit the race. Prost continued, but his clutch failed after half a circuit.

Arnoux took the leading position and was first in the 72nd 300.144 km race. He was followed by his compatriot Patrick Tambay in a Ferrari. Behind John Watson's third place was a complete surprise with the conventional McLaren engine. The teammate, Austrian Niki Lauda tried out a new McLaren for the first time this season with a Porsche turboengine. But he had to quit because of too brake blocks overheating.

Past continues to lead with 51 points, followed by Arnoux 43, and Piquet and Tambay (both 37 points). They are the ones to race it out for the championship in the three remaining stages.

CAC—PERPETUAL CHAMPION

The Central Army Club hockey players have won the finals in the European championships cup, beating the local Tampere club in Tampere, 6-4. To earn them the title of best European team for the 19th time.

The CAC goal was kept by Vladimir Tyrynk in all 13 competitions.

Responsible round ahead

Gen. Talks are to be held here between the Soviet Union and the United States on halting nuclear weapons tests.

This round of talks will be a very responsible one, said the head of the Soviet negotiating team at the talks, Yu. Kvititskiy. The next few months will decide whether it will be possible to reach thereby preventing an escalation of the nuclear competition. If agreement cannot be reached, Europe will have to face American missiles, which will lead to inevitable countermeasures from the Soviet Union. Much now depends on a decision the talks will be making the future prospects for the talks.

The Soviet Union is firmly in favor of an agreement. Another testimony of the Soviet Union's goodwill has been the statement expressed by Yuri Andropov on August 27 to elect the European part of the Soviet Union those millennium missiles which could be used in case of a mutually acceptable agreement, including endorsement by the United States of its place to deploy its new missiles to Europe. The numbers of the missiles to be destroyed would include most of the SS-20, as many as would be destroyed above the total number of the corresponding missiles at the disposal of Britain and France.

SOUND SOVIET POSITION

Stockholm. An international conference, "Security for All", has been held here at the initiative of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

The conference was addressed by V. Zaitsev, Member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Experience shows, he said, that the arms race cannot be won. The security of one country cannot be secured at the expense of creating a menace for others. This is why the only security principle for acceptance in any time should be seen in the provision of equal and universal security for all countries. The Soviet representative considered the new peace initiative put forward by Yuri Andropov in January to the new peace "Pravda".

He said, chairman of the Helsinki subcommittee on disarmament and arms control and member of the Presidium of the Executive of the Soviet Union, underscored the well-known position of the USSR: nuclear weapons limitation in Europe with the inclusion of the United States and French nuclear missiles.

'Peace atom' town meets diplomats

"Science is a fruitful tree. Its fruits, its tangible results, are of course important for society. The roots of this tree lie in fundamental research," said Academician Nikolai Bogolyubov, Director of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute of the Soviet Union and the town of Dubna, and his words are often quoted by scientists and specialists. The fundamental research linked with the multinational and physical interpretations of the basic structure of matter have for 27 years been successfully developed and concentrated in the town which has over these years, grown on the banks of the Volga River 125 kilometers north of Moscow.

A few days ago, the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in this country visited the Joint Institute and were addressed by Academician Nikolai Bogolyubov.

The diplomats were shown a film about the Institute and the operation of its main installations, and went to see the Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions where a new cyclotron for heavy ions has recently been launched.

"I was pleased to be at Dubna and to learn about the joint research by scientists from 11 socialist countries," said Academician Bogolyubov. "We diplomats give much of our time to politics and we sometimes forget about this aspect of international cooperation. In this respect, our visit to the Nuclear Research Institute has been very useful."

Svetlana SOLDATENKOVA

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

Political provocation with far-reaching aims

In PRAVDA, Col. Gen. S. Romanov, Chief of Staff of the USSR Air Defence Forces, comments on reports in the Western news media which present the intrusion into Soviet airspace by an unidentified aircraft in a distorted and sharply anti-Soviet manner as part of an effort aimed at blurring the Soviet side as being solely responsible for the air disaster.

This presentation is entirely false. The foreign plane, deviated by a long distance from its prescribed route, penetrating deeply into Soviet airspace, by so doing it violated international rules which regulate the flights of civilian planes. Including the provision of the Chicago Convention governing civil aviation. We can do nothing but be amazed and express our indignation over the conduct of the new, who, if they were to be regular flight between New York and Seoul, as is alleged, would not observe the flight rules, even the most fundamental ones, which they could not possibly have been unaware of. What permission would not have been given for the flight.

(Continued on page 1)

The diplomats in the Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions.

Photo by Yuri Tsimmerman

Books serve peace

Moscow has become a major world center for book exchange, with 2,300 firms and organizations, as well as Russian international agencies taking part in the 4th International Book Fair whose motto is, "The Book Serves Peace and Progress".

The biggest section is Soviet, not only because the Soviet Union has some privileges, as the host, but because it is one of the biggest book producers as well as being the biggest reading nation in the world. Every year, over 200 Soviet publishers produce more than 80 thousand titles of books and pamphlets in nearly 2 thousand million copies. The Soviet edition features 20 thousand books, albums, and other items, including about 10 thousand books produced by the republican publishers. All in all, the Soviet Union has 250 organizations and publishers exhibiting at the Fair. As in the past, each of the 15 constituent republics has an exhibition of its own.

Each of the Moscow Book Fairs has had its own distinctive features. This time, it is the international stand, "Books in the Promotion of National Culture and Education" which includes publications from more than fifty countries. The Soviet section of the stand is on the subject, "From Ivan Fedorov to Our Day" which marks the 400th anniversary since the death of the Russian first printer. This anniversary by UNESCO decision is being celebrated throughout the world.

Another regular event mounted by the Fair's directorate in cooperation with "Soviet Women" magazine is an exhibition of children's pictures whose motto is "Let Us Give the Globe a Children". More than 13 thousand pictures have been entered from children of more than forty countries. The best are on display at the Fair.

On September 6-12 the pavilions of the Fair arranged of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements will serve as meeting grounds for contacts and discussions of topical problems in the world of literature, science, publishing and book selling, as well as a place of exchange in spiritual values, and as a venue for concluding mutually beneficial and useful contacts.

SUCCESS OF Yelena ALTSHUL



Soviet international chess players have taken the first three places of the 8th world championship in Sendzimir, Poland. The Soviet Grandmaster, Yelena Altshul, 19, student of the Moscow Institute of Economy Institute, became the world champion with 8 victories and two draws. Olga Lavina of Kharkov, USSR, was runner-up. The third place went to Zlata Kalashnikova, a student of the Vilnius University with 6.5 points. In the photo: Yelena Altshul.

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Political provocation with far-reaching aims

(Continued from page 1)

In the West, a great deal is being said in rather loud tones that the Soviet pilot was not aware of what he was doing with a civilian aircraft. However, this is just what the Soviet pilot did not know. The plane had no identification lights, and in its outline it resembled an American RC135 reconnaissance plane. The pilot could not tell what mission the transiting aircraft was on.

It should be mentioned that there have been repeated deliberate violations of the Soviet borders by American planes including violations in the Far East.

This year alone, American military aircraft including carrier-based planes have on numerous occasions crossed into Soviet air space in the area of the Kuril Islands. Also this year there were violations in the area of Rumanov Island in the Bering Straits. This indicates that the American Air Force and Navy engage in such actions deliberately, in order to worsen Soviet-American relations. It is one of these air-to-the-way, unprecedented incidents. Further thought, one will come to the conclusion that the scenario had in every detail been devised in the United States. It was those that the lives of so many people were put at stake, S. Rumanov notes.

The US administration continues to adhere in its evasive tactics, trying to avoid direct responsibility for this criminal action. Being unable to refute obvious facts which confirm that the Soviet Union is the victim of this provocation, Washington is resorting to invigilating provocative tactics, whipping up a wide anti-Soviet campaign, trying to disengage the Soviet Union and its policies. The American president is also taking part in this campaign. Nearly twice a day, he hypocritically expresses his "condolences" and talks about the so-called "humanity".

The initiators of the brazen hallyhoos have been deliberately stirring up passions to the highest pitch, piling one deception upon another. They are, of course, not saying a word about the fact that the responsibility for this act of provocation lies with these American services who had sent the plane on a reconnaissance mission along a route which veered deeply inside the Soviet Union.

The British newspaper, "The Daily Star", writes that "the United States has for a long time been using for intelligence purposes Boeing bombers, exactly the type which has been used by the South Korean planes without identification marks, crammed with sophisticated electronics. The Russians certainly know this." The CBS television network notes that "the Soviet Union could have taken the line for a reconnaissance plane flying along the Kamchatka coast".

The lie which has been floated by Washington will hardly survive, PRAVDA concludes. In the end, people will understand the real truth of the matter, and the provocation-mongers will have to answer for this criminal action against the Soviet Union, its sovereignty, and against the interests of its security.



I will smother you to my arms, my dear.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

FACTS AND EVENTS

Chairman of the Soviet Democrits in the West German Parliament H.J. Vogel has appealed to the West German Government to make an official statement rejecting any possibility of the deployment of American nuclear and chemical weapons in West Germany.

The British authorities continue their campaign of reprisals against anti-war women activists from the Peace Camp in Greenham Common. Two more women who demonstrated outside the

gates of this American air base have been brought to court with a standard charge of "disturbance of the peace" against them.

The second pan-African youth festival has come to a close in the Libyan capital of Tripoli. It was attended by more than five thousand young men and women from 34 African states, as well as representatives of the national liberation movements, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, and by delegates from socialist countries including the Soviet Union.

THE FRENCH BUILD UP INTERFERING IN CHAD

Paris, France is continuing to build up its military presence in Chad.

Another 15 C-130 Hercules transport planes have arrived in Chad on Saturday for military operations. The planes have been moved to Chad from the neighboring Central African Republic. Explaining the move, the French representative in Chad spoke about the "need" for any reinforcements. The correspondent for the French TF-1 television program, which is now in the area of Chad, where French troops are broken out, has confirmed the ongoing assault plans of French Air Force units in combat operations in Chad.

LI XIANNIAN ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

Peking (Xinhua TASS) Spoke at a reception to a delegation of the Jordanian King Khalid the Chairman of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian said that, answering questions of the newspaper "Red Star", Yuri Andropov "expressed the desire to improve the Sino-Soviet relations—a lot of Soviet approval".

Li said there are still serious differences in the way of solving relations between the two countries. He said the two sides desire the elimination of their obstacles to the development of peaceful relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence. China wishes to develop good relations with all countries the world over on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence in a firm position.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

(Continued from page 1) motion of mutual understanding and cooperation between nations in the struggle to achieve peace and defense internationalism.

The message of greeting of the USSR Council of Ministers to the participants in the summit is the approach of the Soviet Union to the question of relating to the activity of the struggle for peace, for international security, for a mutual understanding and cooperation between nations.

On the contrary, the high-ranking leaders in Washington have been stressing over the past few days that the United States will continue to "act resolutely" in the future and that it will not stop short of committing the entire power of the Sixth Fleet against the tiny and defenseless Lebanon.

The American politicians are true to his imperial instincts. Yesterday it interfered into Lebanon's domestic affairs in order to subjugate that country. Tomorrow it may wish to push onto the knees the other states in the region. Mankind must move to stop Reagan to deny him further opportunity to not only draw the entire Middle East in blood, but to engulf the entire world in the disaster of universal nuclear destruction.

AN AUTUMN OF ANGER

Just as everywhere in the world the past ten years have seen a day begin with the morning sun, so everywhere in the world the evening has seen a day of anger. This has been a purely physical reaction. Politically, the country has been hit by a dark Chilean night. The "Black Mass" Angolan people took power on September 11, 1973. Since May 11 this year every month in Chile has been marked by a national day of anger. Let's take a look at some of the terrible events that have taken place there.

Tens of thousands of people have been killed on the streets and in the army barracks. And many a million others have suffered from the fear of their own countrymen. Pinochet's rule has been marked by a series of mass arrests, torture, and the use of force against the people.

The economic "liberalization" which has brought the rich to the top and the poor to the bottom has been a disaster. The appearance of poverty, hunger, and disease. The only hope for the people is in the hands of the army, which is taking advantage of the situation to oppress the people.

The situation is still grim. The people are still suffering from the effects of the military dictatorship.



Police picketing university in Santiago de Chile during a student demonstration. Photo from "Cambio-16" magazine

In the world, while unemployment topped 10 per cent, and industrial production slumped by 22 per cent. The chaos in the national economy can only be compared with the aftermath of a war, says a survey recently published by economists from the Academy of Christian Humanism in Chile.

How do various people see the future of the country? Pinochet wants an "eternal past", yet the situation is out of his control. Only the army remains loyal, while he is taking advantage of the situation to oppress the people. The situation is still grim. The people are still suffering from the effects of the military dictatorship.

Forced, Torture is not only a method used for political repression, but it is increasingly used for political interrogation, says the Chilean Human Rights Committee.

Yet, nothing helps, as the opposition has lost its voice. The political parties from the democratic right wing, to the extreme left wing agree on two points. One is that in order to put an end to the crisis it is necessary to restore democracy. In the second place, there will be no way out of this crisis while Pinochet is still in power.

The regime has no future. It is still clinging on and still killing. Yet its days are numbered. Nikolai ZABORIN

PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON SOUTH AFRICA

New York. Settlement of the issues in Southern Africa must depend on the progress of the Namibian people. The unwillingness of the South African regime to grant independence to the people of South Africa is hindering the progress to peace on a larger scale.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in a report presented to the UN Security Council.

The report has been drawn up in keeping with the mandate which the UN Secretary General received from the Security Council in consultations with the affected parties to help overcome the impasse which the two sides and the allies have caused on the issue of Namibia's decolonization.

NO JOBS FOR FOREIGN DOCTORS IN USA

New York. US medical institutions widely practice ethnic discrimination against foreign doctors. A group of Jewish physicians who moved in the USA at various times have submitted an old complaint to the authorities to which they say they are denied of practicing medicine and of discrimination on the basis of medical societies and unions.

Despite the fact that only 34 New York physicians are listed in this case, the problem affects thousands of graduates who live in the USA.

A physician who signed the "New York Times" that he had applied to the board seeking for employment but was refused by all of them.

A similar protest has been filed by a group of physicians who came from the Philippines. They have used 300 hospitals for discrimination in the district of San Francisco.

India concerned over arms supplies to Zia's regime

Delhi. The Indian government's profound concern over the expansion of the deliveries of most sophisticated American weapons to Pakistan has been expressed by the Indian Ambassador to the United States K. R. Narayanan. According to the newspaper "Times of India", he said during his meeting with the US Secretary of State George Shultz that the American aid to Pakistan is a threat to India's security.

In reply, G. Shultz repeated the traditional reasoning by the American administration that these weapons are needed to defend the Indian subcontinent.

Although it is well known that Pakistan has received from the United States a large number of arms since 1947, the talks, profound differences were revealed between India and the United States on bilateral relations and on a number of international issues.

The research has enabled archaeologists to study deeper into the ancient Bantu culture and to see a more precise idea about the development of the people who lived in Mozambique nearly 2,000 years ago.

JUST A TIN-OPENER

No matter how much it tries, a tin cannot step itself from being opened to someone's home. But in the case of a tin-opener, the situation is different. This device is used every day to open a tin can. Now engineers at the Dutch Philips company have come up with an electric tin-opener. Its portable electric motor raises a disk cutter whose edge has been strengthened by a thin layer of synthetic diamond. So the opener can cut through the average tin in just 10 seconds.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

A SCENARIO FOR EXPANSION

The present handshakes in Lebanon is a direct result of the dirty war which was launched by the rulers from Tel Aviv in collusion with the US administration and with the help of "the peace agreement" imposed by both these parties on Lebanon, writes IZVESTIA. The scenario for the present turn of events was spelled out in a television interview in Israel given by the former chief of the Israeli military intelligence Sagal, who is one of the organizers of last year's massacre in Sabra and Chatila, the camps of Palestinian refugees. He declared that the Israeli force of occupation would stay for a long time on the Awali River line in Lebanon, "taking into account the situation in that country", and that he did not rule out a possibility of new crimes like Sabra and Chatila.

This scenario can be described very simply. To stay on the Awali River line in Lebanon means a practical occupation of the entire south of Lebanon. The expansion of the "peace" agreement imposed on Beirut predicted from the very start what this would lead to. As to the crimes committed in Sabra and Chatila, they must not be a further incident by the rulers from Tel Aviv of continuing the strife which is so easy to set off in Lebanon so as to make it easier for the Zionists to accomplish what they have set out to achieve. This is confirmed by what is now taking place in Beirut, as units of the right wing Christian "Lebanese Front" are taking part in the battles on the side of the Lebanese army.

The United States administration has undertaken to help Tel Aviv and to guarantee the "implementation" of the agreement imposed on Lebanon. It now clearly wants to show that it does not waste its words, having joined the Lebanese army and its ally, the American Marines are seeing death on Lebanese soil in order to help out Washington's "strategic ally".

THE PRE-ELECTION FARCE

In Washington another propaganda exercise has been carried out in an attempt to silence the testimony of the Reagan administration, writes a TASS commentator. While there is a growing wave of protest sweeping across the United States opposing the toughening of discrimination against the Black people, it has been announced with great pomp on the banks of the Potomac River, that a committee has been set up called, "Black People for Reagan". Its aim is to advise the policies of the present administration towards the Black minorities now that he has usually launched a campaign to seek re-election in 1984.

Chimerically, the three involved in the setting up of the committee was staged a few days after people in Washington witnessed a March on Washington by 400 thousand demonstrators protesting against the unpatriotic and anti-Black policy by the United States administration. The Black citizens have more than enough grounds to be displeased with the Reagan course. In 1982, more than 35 per cent of Black families lived below the so-called "poverty line", whereas the percentage among Whites was no higher than 12. An overwhelming majority of the American unemployed are Blacks. Over the past few decades, the average income of a Black family has shrunk by eight per cent to only half of what it earned by an average White household.

The master in the White House and his cronies are now taking drastic measures to save the situation. They are seeking to do this not by changing the policies, but by resorting to propaganda gimmicks. The establishment of the "Black People for Reagan" committee had another aim—to play down the March on Washington and to show that it is from all Black people are against the course adopted by the authorities. There is every evidence, however, that this idea has collapsed.

AIMS OF THE 'ORIENTAL EXPRESS'

PRAVDA writes that the Conservative Government in Great Britain has sanctioned another militarist action—to be known as the "Oriental Express" manoeuvres which are to begin in September. Taking part in the exercises is a fleet of the British Royal Navy consisting of a nuclear carrier, a number of destroyers, frigates and other vessels.

The code-name of the manoeuvres and the unemotional list of military units involved conceals an action which is not confined to routine military training. This year's exercises are in effect, a round-the-world voyage. During its course, the fleet will cross Gibraltar, and, visiting India, Malaysia and Singapore, will train in exercises with the navies and air forces of the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The programme for the manoeuvres is to continue for eight months.

It is clear that those who mounted this expedition are dreaming about how the "Oriental Express" might allow them to show the entire world that the position of a nation that used to rule the waves could be restored very quickly, such as in the "East of Suez" and other regions.

In the way, London's ancient naval ambitions are going through certain qualitative changes.

Report on atomic stations

Vienne. In 1982, there was an 11.7 per cent increase in the power rating of nuclear stations throughout the world. Today, they are producing about ten per cent of all electricity. Twelve countries in different parts of the world commissioned 21 new nuclear stations.

These statistics come from the annual report published here by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The report says that by the end of last year, 25 IAEA member countries operated a total of 293 nuclear stations.

IAEA experts predict a rise in the demand for electricity over

the next few years. It is also expected that by the year 2000 nuclear projects in the developing countries will produce more than seven per cent of the entire electricity generated throughout the world, and that the share contributed by the industrialized countries will be approximately 30 per cent.

An IAEA-sponsored international conference revealed that the overall cost of electricity at nuclear projects amounts to 80 to 90 per cent of the cost of electricity produced by stations burning coal.

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

Marines against Moslems



The outbreak of fierce fighting in West Beirut has shown that the United States is behaving in Lebanon in exactly the same way as the Israeli invaders did before them by asserting their domination of that country over the bodies of the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

American Marines, supported by helicopters from the atomic aircraft carrier "Eisenhower", have become involved in the hostilities on the side of the phalangist fighting the Lebanese Moslems. In this way, the Reagan administration has shown by its acts that it will not stop short of killing citizens of another country in order to assert its own military and political positions in the Middle East.

A year ago, after the horrendous carnage in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila, the American president declared that it was necessary to put an end to all this horror. It was then that he made a decision to send American troops from the "multinational force"

to ensure "peace and stability" in Lebanon. The Washington administration assured an angry international public that these forces would remain in Lebanon for not more than a month. Their role was limited to serve as a buffer between the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and the Israeli force of occupation.

However, as the United States gained more and more ground in Lebanon, Washington moved the time for the withdrawal of the Marines from one month, then two, and then declared that they would definitely withdraw by the end of 1982. Hypocritically declaring its desire to bring about "normalization" of the situation in Lebanon, the Washington authorities did everything for this not to happen. They were not so much willing to help the country get rid of the Israeli occupation, so much as to give the occupation a semblance of legality.

It was for this purpose that Washington and Tel Aviv put unprecedented pressure on the Lebanese Government in order

to force it sign inequitable agreements with Israel. These manoeuvres made the occupation of that country permanent. As we can see from subsequent developments, Washington expected to help one section of the Lebanese to impose their domination over the Moslem religious communities. This was resolutely opposed by the Lebanese Moslems who warned that such an interference by the United States into the domestic affairs of Lebanon might lead only to an aggravation of the crisis in their country and to new casualties.

This is exactly what has happened. The American Marines are involved in the murder of dozens of Shiites and in the destruction of their homes. This role which the American armed forces have played in Lebanon domestic affairs have, in fact, unmasked the hypocrisy of the Washington authorities. It has shown that like the Israeli rulers the Reagan administration will stop short of no crime against the Arab in order to pre-

fect their notorious vital interest in the Middle East.

As we can see, the desire for "peace" expressed by President Reagan lies across the bodies of the Lebanese and the destruction of their homes by American soldiers. This line has become a characteristic trait in the entire American imperial policy over the past few decades. It was no different during the American intervention in the Congo, in Vietnam and Angola. This is what is happening today, when American military instructors are helping to kill thousands of Lebanese and Nicaraguans. The calls taken by the Reagan administration to reassure Congress that American Marines would never take part in the hostilities in Lebanon have proved to be mere bluff.

On the contrary, the high-ranking leaders in Washington have been stressing over the past few days that the United States will continue to "act resolutely" in the future and that it will not stop short of committing the entire power of the Sixth Fleet against the tiny and defenseless Lebanon.

The American politicians are true to his imperial instincts. Yesterday it interfered into Lebanon's domestic affairs in order to subjugate that country. Tomorrow it may wish to push onto the knees the other states in the region. Mankind must move to stop Reagan to deny him further opportunity to not only draw the entire Middle East in blood, but to engulf the entire world in the disaster of universal nuclear destruction.

Round the Soviet Union

400 YOUNG STUDENT PHYSICISTS AND MATHEMATICIANS FROM THE SENIOR CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN SIBERIA, THE FAR EAST AND THE CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO THE PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS SCHOOL OF NOVOSIBIRSK UNIVERSITY. They spent the last month of summer together with scientists at the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, solving complicated problems, playing chess with a computer, and relaxing on the shores of the Ob reservoir. Many members of staff at the various institutes of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences studied at the school.

THE THERMAL POWER STATIONS OF TATARIA, AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF THE VOLGA AREA, ARE BEING TRANSFERRED TO A NEW TYPE OF FUEL. They will now use Siberian gas instead of fuel oil. The construction is under way of a branch pipeline running from the existing Urengi-Novosibirsk line to the Mikhomskiy terminal and production complex.

A PRIMITIVE SITE WITH LABOUR AND HUNTING IMPLEMENTS HAS BEEN FOUND ON THE BANK OF THE LENA RIVER AT A DISTANCE OF 140 KILOMETRES FROM THE CITY OF YAKUTSK IN EASTERN SIBERIA. In the opinion of experts, the finds are similar to the implements of labour unearthed in Tanzania and Ethiopia. The found implements are several hundred thousand years old.

FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS



The preserve boundaries of the Siberian Lake Baikal have been expanded. This is the planet's largest sweet water reservoir (see the photo). The preserve areas which help save the natural landscapes of the Baikal shores and enrich its fauna and flora, have been supplemented with another preserve, the Olkhon Island, the lake's largest one. A special land-use regimen has been developed here: permitting hares, deer and elk to be brought over. The island's shores harbour colonies of Baikal seal, capercaillie and trillium.

In the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia in the Tien Shan Mountains has been preserved the only place on earth where nut trees grow. These nut trees were growing in many areas some 20 million years ago. The republic has 3 preserves, a national park, over 100 prohibited areas for particular species, such as red wolf, gazelle, saavy leopard and other. International Red Data Book animals. As a result of scientific measures aimed at studying and increasing the number of animals and plants, Tien Shan became the habitat of deer, ibex, roe deer and the trout which was brought over from the Amurian Lake Sevan and grows here in fabulous sizes.

At present in the USSR there are 141 preserves and hunting areas, seven national parks and a large number of republican and local prohibited areas. Over 9 billion roubles will be spent in 1983 alone for nature protection and rational use.

BAM man-made reservoir

A 1.5 km long and 20-metre high dam blocks the flow of the mountain Obiye River not far from the Beryungui najo electric power station in the Buryat Autonomous Republic of the Russian Federation, situated in Eastern Siberia. In a relatively short space of time, a reservoir has appeared next to the project.

It will meet the production needs of the station, the first turbine of which will soon apply the 500-megawatt and industrial capacities of the little dam area with commercial success. A power station, situated in the valley of the Obiye River, will be built on the shores of the main-made sea. In due course the reservoir is to become a base for commercial fishing.

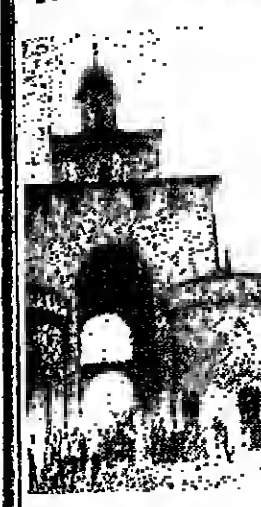
Developing the taiga resources

The enterprises of the Taga-skiy timber industry complex, now being built in the BAM zone, will annually process on a million cu m of timber.

About 750 million cu m of forests stretch out on both sides of the railway. Presently logging enterprises are engaged in a hundredth part of these reserves. The railway's eastern section, Ural-Bam, which has been put into operation, has opened access to the vast taiga. In the next few years it will considerably boost the processing of timber.

Places to visit

The Golden Gates of Vladimir



Vladimir is an international city of friends. The city's Golden Gates which are open to all kinds of ideas, to all human beings, are a symbol of peace and friendship. These gates were built by an Armenian architect and decorated with red tiles years before when this Central Russian city will be celebrating its millennium. At present it is still in a state of the Golden Gates.

The town of Vladimir begins from the Golden Gates. Perched on the steep banks of the Klyazma River it is one of the most beautiful Russian cities, and has a major part to the for-

mation of the Russian state and in the development of national culture. It has remarkable architectural monuments: in the Assumption Cathedral (1158-59) one can see frescoes by such masters as Andrei Rublev and Daniil Cherny, the white-stone carving of the Dmitriyevskiy Cathedral is strikingly beautiful while the walls of the Monastery of the Nativity of Our Lord (12th century) are well worth a visit.

Vladimir has existed for almost 9 centuries and each century, each generation strengthens and develops the traditions of the past, adding new glorious pages to its history.



The Assumption Cathedral.

Preventive treatment programme

The Government of Lithuania (a Soviet Baltic republic) has adopted a wide programme for the preventive treatment of non-infectious diseases. A special republican centre is to coordinate the efforts of the physicians. At the centre, specialists are gathering information about the people's health, their way of life, the nature of their work. Programmes have been designed for individual preventive treatment. The experience of the Kaunas cardiologists who have compiled a special register of

all the people likely to suffer from cardiac diseases, has been used as a model for these programmes. The factors of the disease are also revealed in oncology, rheumatology, and endocrinology. This work is being conducted in both towns and in the countryside too. Outpatient clinics have been established in many towns and districts while preventive treatment departments and the network of genetic consultations have been extended.

Science and technology

FORECASTS HAVE

BECOME MORE ACCURATE

A computer system for collecting and processing weather information has begun operating in Georgia. It will help specialists in the Republican Department of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control to reduce the time needed to compile weather forecasts and increase their reliability. This refers to twenty-four hour and long-range forecasts.

Accurate weather forecasting has saved a lot of money since the beginning of the year. This is particularly true at the short-term planning of water supply for irrigation and the power industry.

ENGINEERING PARTS

WILL LAST LONGER

For the first time in the world, Soviet scientists have designed and developed a new technological method to apply heat and wear-resistant coating on parts used in metallurgical and foundry equipment, machines and different types of instruments. Their service life in operation has increased twofold thanks to the highly efficient welding-on method by "freezing out" alloys which can withstand high temperatures and are resistant to wear from friction.

The method consists of the following. In the manufacture of engines for cars, for instance, the valve, which is made of heat resistant high-grade steel, has an additive ring fitted on it along with a ring-shaped induction. The latter causes the necessary degree of heating of the valve made of a special alloy and melts the additive ring, which results in the metals reliably joining each other. After

VIEWPOINT

Soviet railways: costs and performance

Boris NIKIFOROV,
USSR Deputy Minister
of Railways

The Soviet railways are a profitable enterprise which last year alone brought some 4,000 million roubles in profits. The railway network is still properly, it functions as a single plan, therefore railwaymen do not divide cargoes into high-priority and low-priority. The railway is bound to deliver all cargoes to their destinations and on schedule.

Despite the fact that trains cross territories of different regions and constituent republics, no one is allowed to interfere with the schedule or to give priority service to the cargoes of this region or republic in most instances. In another example, a railway car is registered, for instance, with the Moscow Railway, yet it can successfully be operated for several years running, away from the "home", say, in the Far East. And there is nothing special in it. Because the country's railway stock operates in the benefit of the whole country. In other words, any transportation process remains free from any contradictions.

As for our transportation services, it's common knowledge that the more passengers and cargoes we deliver, the more efficiently we use our technology. We continue to boost our traffic and we continue to expand our network. Between 1961 and 1983 we have planned to build 3,500 kilometres of new railway services plus 5,070 kilometres of parallel lines. At present our country accounts for 11 per cent of the world's railways and for over half of the world's railway cargo traffic. The intensity of traffic is several times higher than elsewhere, while transportation costs are minimal. Every day, the Soviet railways deliver 10 million tonnes of various cargoes and 10 million passengers.

Modernization is the main technological policy in our rails. Today, of our 142 thousand kilometres of rail we have electrified 30 per cent, which accounts for half of the country's turnover.

Also, before 1985 we will have built 1,320 kilometres of the Baku-Amur Railway in operation which will link Siberia to the Far East.

We operate a Trans-Siberian coal-liner route. The traditional route between Europe and Japan, via the Suez, the Panama Canal, or round Africa, stretches for 20 to 37 thousand kilometres. The Trans-Siberian route is only 13 thousand kilometres long. However it has another advantage: transit cargoes are allowed to cross the Soviet territory duty-free. The coal-liner service involves other types of transport as well: the merino and river navies, aviation and motor transport, as well as the transportation system in the USSR.

Today we are trying to increase the throughput of our railways by increasing the weight and length of trains, and the number of trains. On a single 12,000 tonnes grows all the time.

The Soviet Union is now developing a programme for the development of transport, covering the period till the year 2000.

Power station nearing completion in Siberia

The Surgut thermal power station, the pilot project of the West Siberian power industry, is nearing completion. The sixteenth and last power unit, which has a 210 megawatt capacity, has almost been assembled. The Surgut power station forms one of the most impressive pages in the history of North Tyumen development. Like the oil fields, it was built

among marches and the old taiga. There was no railway when the first power unit was brought here during the early 1970s, so it had first to be delivered to Oymyakon, and then transported across the Irtys and Ob rivers to the site. Many things have happened since then. A railway has been built linking Surgut to industrial centres of this country. A

large river port and an airport are now operating.

The sixteen power unit is expected to go into operation next November. The other Surgut station power units have already supplied 140 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity to the oil and gas fields of Western Siberia, and to the towns and villages of North Tyumen. The station runs on casing-head gas which used to be burnt in flares.

Ship carries its own pier

The oceanic diesel "Okla", which has been put into service with the Sakhalin shipping company, in the Soviet Far East, can perform loading operations even in places where there are no piers.

This new dry-dock ship has unique equipment and mechanisms. Cargoes can be brought

on shore on a hovercraft platform over shallow and bumpy waters. The diesel also has a 16-metre-long slipway, a kind of a bridge which can reach the shore in an instant.

The crew will enjoy good working and recreational conditions, since the diesel has a swimming pool, a gym, and recreation salons.

important and topical areas. Space planning has been instrumental in making a complete geological map of the USSR which is being continuously renewed and improved.

LOOKING FOR AN EARTHQUAKE

Uzbek scientists have devised successful methods for predicting earth tremors, writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Although their search began only thirty years ago, they have already gathered a great deal of information which allows in forecast earthquakes. On the basis of the data obtained during the earthquake in Tashkent in 1990, they made an important discovery: that certain violations in geostatic parameters will occur on the eve of an earthquake. When registering these changes, it is possible to foresee the maximum possible strength of the tremors. The hydrogeological method of prognostication devised by the Uzbek scientists proved itself during the Sarykamysh, Gazli, and Ahol earthquakes, the newspaper notes.

Today, this type of prognostication has been adopted by the seismological services in Bulgaria, Romania, Vietnam, the United States, Japan, China and Italy. The Uzbek researchers have also detected traces of hitherto unknown strong earthquakes which occurred in the territory of modern Uzbekistan, and made significant corrections in the evaluation of the seismological danger in some parts of the Central Asian republic. A map of forecasts has been drawn up to indicate the specific places where earth tremors can be highly damaging, and where they will be felt only slightly. A number of earthquakes did take place in those areas mentioned, and the strength of the tremors did not go beyond the points which had been forecast. This indicates that the long-term earth tremor predictions have proven to be correct, the paper notes.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NEW PLANS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

On September 1 doors were flung open by 801 Soviet colleges and universities at the start of the new academic year, with more than 640 students coming for their first day at college, writes the newspaper, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. All in all, more than 6 million college students, including those who study on a part-time and correspondence basis have received their student cards.

Compared with the previous academic year, the number of first-year students in the same colleges multiply more the needs of the national economy in skilled specialists. However, the growing needs of the economy require the constant conceiving of plans for training specialists. Over the past decade, for instance, colleges and universities have started training and educating students in seventy new directions. These include nuclear power engineering, robotics, powder metallurgy, management, and nature conservation. The task of colleges and universities today is to improve the quality of the training received by specialists. Full-time first-year students have begun their classes under new curricula, which have been revised by scholars and specialists in all the 450 college specialties.

The new curricula attach serious importance to the study of the rational use of labour, material and financial resources.

MINING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPED

The coal mining industry, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, has been making a long-term contribution into the consolidation of this country's fuel

and energy potential. Coal production has grown by nearly 100 million tonnes over the ninth and tenth five-year plan periods. Much has been done for the industry's technology re-equipment, priority being given to the mines.

The coal mines will soon be assisted by robots. They will be employed in most coal basins with complex geological conditions, as well as in other mining industries. This means automated complexes (loggers) and technology including remote controlled machines and robots to mine coal in breakage lines. The technology is planned for experimental trial in 1990-95. Comprehensive introduction of the above-mentioned technology to increase labour productivity by 2 times is planned for 1995-2000.

SATELLITES IN MAN'S SERVICE

More than 1,500 satellites have already been launched in the USSR, writes PRAVDA. They have become an inseparable part of the national economy. There is virtually no branch of activity which space exploration would not be useful in one way or another. More than 800 organizations in this country now use space information to solve scientific and production problems.

The satellite information turned out to be particularly useful for the siting of mines.

Space photography has radically changed geologists' views of many regions in this country. The checking of geological forecasts on the basis of space surveys in the Trans-Baikal area, in Kazakhstan, the Kola Peninsula and in the Sea of Okhotsk has proved their correctness and efficiency. This enables the geologists to save time, to make the concentration of equipment, money and personnel more efficient in the most im-

IN GEORGIA

Fishermen have appeared in a new town on Chernaya (Black Creek) near Chikla. Georgia: they are the last of the sea salmon and trout from the Sevan.

They were grown in incubators from eggs which had been brought from the Far East and Amur. The biological experiment has brought an inspiring result. The fish grows twice as fast as the local conditions by comparison to its relatives in Lake Sevan.

A Canadian salmon variety was grown at the Chernaya fish farm, the first time in the country. Selection methods showed an increase by two times over the male's weight.

The farm also grew bream (a kind of bream and sturgeon), eel and the Far Eastern pluck and sea salmon.

They grow over 200 thousand fish annually, said Razhden.

OF INTEREST

Caught in the Caspian Sea

An eel was caught by fisherman in the Caspian Sea off Georgia. The catch, which was 400 grammes and is a unique specimen, is unique because of its size, but also because of the place where it was found.

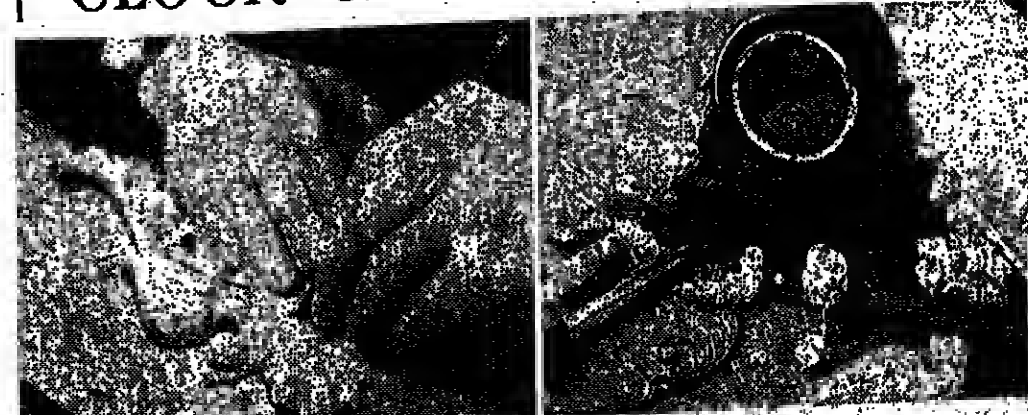
Agita, director of the Chernaya fish farm, said: "We have been fishing in the Caspian Sea for many years. Our fish produces as much as one hundred tonnes of commercial fish per year."

The farm, consisting of dozens of ponds and reservoirs is supplied with cold water from the mountain Mtskheta River. The farm has an aeration system, an ichthyological laboratory and a fish processing shop.

Because trout is grown on an industrial scale the technology is quite thorough. The fish are fed three times a day, the diet includes meat-and-bone meal, beet pulp, yeast and vitamins. Salmon fish weigh up from 15 to 12 kilograms.

Anatoly KLYUEV

CLOCK CARVERS



The clock you see in the picture is called "Antares". It is made at a factory which produces ornamental clocks. This factory is unique not only in Moscow, but also in the Soviet Union. The wood carvers, whose profession is the art of clock-making, decorate the wooden bodies of their clocks with carved ornament. Almost all the work is done by hand. There are forty men working in the car-

fact and photos by
Georgiy STREBNEV

